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The reviewer is of opinion that the book has not been revised with sufficient care. He has had no thought, however, of condemning the original work. Indeed the wide sweep of Dr. Mahaffy's knowledge, the indefatigable energy with which he has ransacked a very large and very scrappy mass of literature, the dramatic vividness of his descriptions (cf. pp. 199 ff.), and the frank impulsiveness of his judgments astonish the reader today as much as they did seventeen years ago. The book was well worth reprinting.

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*Priester und Tempel im hellenistischen Aegypten: Ein Beitrag zur Kulturgeschichte des Hellenismus.* Von WALTER OTTO. Leipzig: Teubner, 1905. Pp. xiv + 418. M. 18.

This volume well fills a distinct want. One of the greatest difficulties confronting the investigator in oriental antiquity is the lack of good handbooks covering the special fields. This is particularly true of Egypt, where the constant access of new material makes it difficult to produce a final or measurably complete treatment of any field. Otto has, therefore, undertaken a piece of work which may need to be repeated in a few years, when new documents have been found, but is not less welcome nor useful. The extensive modern literature of the subject has been exhaustively employed throughout. Otto shows himself to be a worthy pupil of his distinguished master, Professor Wilcken.

Beginning with the gods of Hellenistic Egypt, to which he necessarily devotes a short chapter, he passes to an exhaustive treatment of the organization of the priesthood. Here we find the priests of the Egyptian Greek, as well as Roman and oriental gods. A complete list of known high-priests of Alexandria is appended, with two others containing the known eponymous priests together with the few known priests of the Museum. These furnish a directory invaluable for reference in the identification of disconnected and undated documents, and partly compensate for an index, which the work should have had. The hierarchy of ancient Egypt can be traced back to a remoter date than in any other country. As early as the sixteenth century B. C. the separate priests of the different temples had been united in a national organization under the headship of the high-priest of Ammon at Thebes. It is the culmination of this oldest of all hierarchies in the Ptolemaic age which Otto describes in this second chapter. A third chapter is devoted to the career and social-industrial position of the priests, while the final chapter presents the economic aspect of the temple in Ptolemaic times.

The work forms a welcome addition to the working library of the historian, the classicist, the papyrologist, and the orientalist in general.

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